TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC Four News Sections, Comie Section and Magazine.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, JANUARY 18, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Joseph Chamberlain's Deal With the Transvaal Is Regarded by Englishmen as Political Jugglery - Transsiberian Train Service Has Been Established-Europe's Dread of the Horrors of War Is Demonstrated in the Morocco Affair - Social Snobbery Pervades the British Army - Ambassador Choate Will Be the Guest of Honor at a Dinner to Be Given by "Pilgrims" March 3.

BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC.

The German Reichstag Is Taking Prompt Measures to Bar the Products of American Trusts-Many English Titles Are Dying Out-D'Annunzio Announces His Plans for a Theater to Be Devoted to Poetical Plays-Henri de Rothschild Will Make an Automobile Trip Toward Central Africa-Sir Hiram S. Maxim Declares the Bank at Monte Carlo Takes Ninety Per Cent of the Stakes.

BOERS' SHARE OF COST OF THE WAR

Transvaal Reported to Have Agreed to Pay Great Britain \$150,000,000.

CHAMBERLAIN AS A JUGGLER, BRAINS A DISQUALIFICATION.

England Hears That He Has Promised, in Return, to Guarantee a Loan to South Africa for the Same Sum.

BY HERBERT PAUL. SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The final arrangements which Mr. Chamberlain is said to have made at Johannesburg are

mplicated and obscure On the one hand, if Reuter's telegrams be as accurate as they usually are, representatives of the Rand have agreed to a contribution from the Transvaal to the exses of the war that shall be thirty mil-

On the other hand, the Colonial Secretary It must be presumed with the assent of is colleagues in the Cabinet-has promised British guarantee for a loan of the same mount to be expended in improvements in

the new colony.

All financiers would agree that a guarantee means credit and that credit means cash, for the liabilities of a state diminish its borrowing power, which, in an emergency, equivalent to so much gold.

All ansaction, therefore, on the face of t. looks like a juggle, but it is obvious we must wait for further details before we can form a final judgment or even a definite opinion.

opinion.

The sum of thirty millions, about an eighth part of the cost of the war, is very much less than those newspapers which support the Government have predicted that the Rand would pay.

As, however, Mr. Chamberlain had declared in a public speech he would rather take nething than accept a reluctant gift, we may assume that the amount will not be increased.

we may assume that the amount will not be increased.

It does not appear—though it would be most interesting to know—with whom Mr. Chamberlain negotiated and what authority they had to negotiate with him. He is too good a man of business not to have satisfied himself on this point, but he has proclaimed himself an optimist, and optimists do not always scrutinize credentials.

The British Government, represented by Lord Milner, at this moment has absolute power over the internal affairs of the Transvag. They can impose there what lasse they please, but no mine owner and a contribute a single six pence for any purpose whatsoever.

Why the Transvani should not keep its

pose whatsoever.

Why the Transvaal should not keep its millions and do without a loan is a queetion which, no doubt, will be answered in due course. It is perfectly right and proper that those who have made or will make their fortunes in the Transvaal should pay the expenses of administration, including the military carrison.

It is by no means equally clear that the ling's subjects, together with the subjects foreign Powers, who happen to reside in is dominions, can be required to find a artial indemnity for the war between Britan and the late Republic.

ain and the late Republic.

A spontaneous subscription from voluntary subscribers is, of course, a different matter. That may turn out to be the true result of Mr. Chamberlain's eloquent appeals to the larger patriotism of his hear-

ere.

If so, it will be equally creditable to them and to him. Nothing can be more important to the future of South Africa than the concurrence of all classes and races in the policy of the Government at home.

TRANSSIBERIAN TRAIN SERVICE INAUGURATED.

Travelers From England Can Arrive at Port Arthur in Eighteen Days

BERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. BERGIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK
BERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
London, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1903.)—It is
now possible, for the first time, to buy a
through ticket from London right to Port
Arthur. Triweekly expresses across Siberia
have begun running and the time from London
don to the Pacific Coast is much shortened.
The Wagonilt Company, which issues the
tickets, says travelers from England are
thus henceforth saved the trouble of booking sgain at Moscow or Stretensk. Port
Arthur can now be reached from London in
eighteen days, the cost of a first-class ticket
being \$175, as against \$550 for the sea journey, which occupied thirty-five days.
This looks all very nice on paper, but the
other side of the shield is revenied by Count
Masukata, a Japanese statesman, who returned to Japan in the autumn over the
Transsiberian Railway. He has published
a book in which he criticizes scathingly the
backward condition of the great Russian
line.
He says that comfortable transportation

line.

He says that comfortable transportation for passengers throughout the length of the railway, for the present, is absolutely impossible, and expresses his astonishment that the Russian Government should expect to establish a through international service this year, predicting a complete flasco should it attempt to go on with it.

The Count says the journey on the Siberian Railway is not much more comfortable than as many days in prison.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY MUST PAY \$5,000 IN FEES.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK MERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
London, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1902.)—Before
the new Archbishop of Canterbury can be
admitted to the spiritualities and temporalties of the primacy he has to dig deep into
his pockets and pay nearly \$5,000 in the
shape of fees. To become a Bishop costs
only about \$2,000. but for an Archbishop the
time-honored official perquisites are more
than double.

time-honored official perquisites are more than double. For instance, the warrants, certificates and letters of patent for the appointment cost \$1.30. The fees for the restitution of the temporalites amount to \$720. Exchequer charges, with the Board of Green Cloths little bill, total \$20.

Then, when the Archbishop takes his seat in the House of Lords, the Crown officials ask for \$200. Various officials of Canterbury require \$700 as reception fees from the primate. His secretaries, vicar general and deputy register together demand well over \$1.000. Thich, together with numerous other smaller perquisities, come very nearly to \$5,000.

MANY CALLS ON GENEROSITY OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Paris. Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Parislans are having more serious calls made or their pockets by organizers of public subscriptions. Hardly had the Martinique subscriptions been closed when the Figatos started a subscription for tuberculosis cantoria, the fund for which is now over \$80,000 francs.

This week all Paris is shocked by resorts of the terrible misery in Brittany sputting from the complete failure of the ardise. Subery this season.

Bobscriptions for the fishery folk are and the remainder remains up into six figures.

SOCIAL SNOBBERY IN ENGLISH ARMY

Men Who Won Their Commissions From the Ranks by Distinction in War Are Snubbed.

Inspector General Has Drawn Attention to Fact That One of Chief Attractions of Cavalry Service in India Is Polo.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Jan. 17 .- (Copyright, 1903.)-When the South African war offered opportunities for men from the ranks and from the auxiliary and colonial forces to obtain commissions as the reward for distinguished services, the British nation applaude I. Today one hears strange stories now these men, who served their country well, are being snubbed and blackballed because they lack the social hallmark obtained by enter-ing the army through Sandhurst.

One of them complains that no one will associate with him in his mess. His presence at meals is tolerated with the scantiset of grace. He has threatened to make a statement in writing to the authorities, since, in addition to this treatment, the regimental expenses are being forced up with the object of driving him out of the with the object of driving him out of the

with the object of driving him out of the corps.

This reprehensible snobbery occurs among officers, who, in the main, are drawn from the middle classes and who entered the army merely to obtain the social status which the King's commission bestows. Many of the men who compiain are of the class known as "born soldiers," with whom it was hoped to stiffen the somewhat habby ranks of some of the corps. But the fact that they have won their commissions from the ranks by distinction in war is proving a bar to their advancement.

Money on the one hand, and social qualifications on the other, are strengthening their forces to keep the army a class preserve, for which brains alone are a disqualification.

In the cavalry, for instance, the Inspector

In the cavalry, for instance, the Inspector General has drawn attention to the fact that one of the chief attractions of the service in India is polo.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ART ASSOCIATION OFFICERS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
Paris, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1963.)—At a recent meeting of the American Women's Art
Association, held in the American Students'
Club, No. 4 Rue des Chevreuses, the following officers were elected for the coming
year: Mrs. Frederick Macmonnies, president, Miss Elizabeth Van Elten, vice president, and Miss Caroline Minturn Hall, secretary.

are delighted with M. Coquein Cauers promise to take part in an entertainment to be given at the association's headquarters on January 24. It is to be largely a musical entertainment. Besides M. Coquelin Cadet several other well-known artists will ap-

M. Henri Bataille, adaptor of Tolstol's M. Henri Bataille, adaptor of Tolstol's "Resurrection," has received a communication from Liebler & Co. of New York to write a historical play entitled "Mad-Moisselle de la Valliere," to be produced in New York next October. M. Henri Bataille has just been notified that the French Government has awarded him the decoration of the Knights of Honor. "La Reine Fiamnetta," an opera written by M. Catulle Mendes and M. Xavier Leroux, is now being rehearsed at the Opera Comique.

Miss Mary Garden creates the role of Queen.

Queen.

In "Les Dermeres Cartouches," given on Wednesday night at the Ambigu, at the moment when, in the now famous house at Bazielles, a gun is passed up to a sub-officer, who, being the best shot, fires the last cartridge to cause another Prussian to bite the dust, amid an almost painful and breathless silence, the gun failed to go off.

FOREIGN WOMEN THE BANE OF LONDON POLICE COURTS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW TORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. Histald AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
London, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1993.)—Several London newspapers, notably the Daily
Mail and the Daily Express, continue their
agitation against the growth of the victous
foreign element in London's population. The
large percentage of lawbreaking of this
class has been, for a long time, noticeable
in the police courts. large percentage of lawbreaking of this class has been, for a long time, noticeable in the police courts.

Besides, certain streets in London, at the present time, are as ever infested by foreign women, who ply their trade by day as well as by night.

Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes, widow of the famous preacher, who is at the head of an admirable mission for dealing with vicious women who come here, says:

"Our experience of fifteen years in the West London Mission has been that this incursion of foreign women is a very grave and a growing evil. English women who take up that life are decreasing, and there is some hope of reclaiming them. As for the foreign women, it seems almost useless to try to reclaim them. for they apparently have no moral sense to which to appeal."

A lady familiar with several Continental languages recently stopped the first tweive of these women she met in a central London street, and learned their stories. Four were French, four German, two Polish and only two English.

GERMAN REICHSTAG SEEKS

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1963.)—Count Posadowsky is making good his threats to oppose an invasion by the American Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil.

The last three sittings of the Reichstag were devoted to special recommendations of the tariff commissions proposing special duties on imports of tobacco and refined petroleum.

Needlees to say, both of these amendments to the tariff oill are almed at United States. Corporations, and are in response to recent urgent appeals from domestic interests.

It is proposed to raise the duty on tobacco imports, although admitting raw tobacco from other countries.

A second amendment provides for a discriminating duty on refined metroleum, and is intended to encourage the refining industry in German and denvive the Standard Oil Trust of the possibility of controlling the refining industry in the Empire.

MONTE CARLO BANK TAKES NINETY PER CENT OF STAKES.

HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Paris, Jan. II.—(Copyright, 1863)—Sir Hiram S. Maxim wrote a long and remarkable letter to a newspaper this week relative to gambling at Monte Carlo.

After an exhaustive study of roulette and trente et quarante, Sir Hiram demonstrated that the ordinary player has not one chance in a milition of winning, and that the bank takes 50 per cent of all the money staked. The writer quotes M. Blanc, who organized the banks at Monte Carlo. It was he who said: "The most sensible advice to would-be gamblers or inventors of systems for Monte Carlo may be summed up in the single word don't."

A ROYAL FAMILY GROUP AT WINDSOR.



As the weight of years begins to tell upon him more, King Edward has turned more attention, whenever the cares of state would permit, to his grandchildren, the children especially of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The boy at his Majesty's right is heir presumptive to the throne.

IRELAND MAY GET GREAT COUPE INTERNATIONALE.

Automobile Club of Great Britain Expeets to Pull Of Blue-Ribbon Event Near Dublin.

London, Jan. 17.—'Copyright, 1903.)—Pros-pects for the running of the Coupe Inter-nationale, the blue ribbon of the automobile world, over a course in the United Kingdom are now brighter. A circuit of 131 miles has been provisionally selected by the Automobile Club of Great Britain and submitted for the approval of the Automo-bile Club of France. The course is in Ire-land, the start being within twenty miles of

Mr. S. F. Edge, winner of last year's event, went over the course in his Napler machine. He found it very suitable. The roads were not of the best description, being rough in places, but there are portions which stretch for several miles in a perwhich stretch for several miles in a per-fectly straight line. There is nothing to pre-vent the fastest and best-driven machine

from winning.

The worst parts of the route can hardly be equal to the crossing of the Ariderg in the Paris-Vienna race last year.

Should the Automobile Club of France accept the course, the troubles of the British club will begin again, for there is sure to be consolition in Parilament to the nuto be opposition in Parliament to the au-thorizing of the race. It is reported the King has expressed himself as opposed to holding the race in Great Britain, but this has not been confirmed, and seems hardly probable, in view of his Majesty's decided

has not been confirmed, and seems hardly probable, in view of his Majesty's decided liking for automobiling.

London's big automobile show, which opens in the Crystal Palace January 20, will be an excellent exhibition of the progress of the automobile industry in this country. Nearly all the leading British firms and a great majority of the agents for foreign companies will show the latest products of their factories.

Owing to the great area available for exhibition purposes, the display promises to be a fine one from the spectacular point of view, as well as interesting. The only circumstance that does not favor the show is the antiquated transportation facilities for reaching the Crystal Palace. Some automobile firms were so much opposed to holding the show at the palace that they determined to organize an exhibition nearer at hand. This one opened yesterday at Earl Court. Some eighty companies and agents furnish the display.

No better proof of the growth of the automobile industry in Great Britain could be furnished than this holding of two exhibitions.

CO-OPERATIVE WEDDING GIFT IS ECONOMICAL FAD.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Jan. 17.-(Copyright, 1903.)-January, which is a month almost an prolific in ary, which is a month almost an prolific in weddings as is June, is revealing a new idea for marriage gifts. It might be called cooperative wedding present.

It originated with several persons who realized the unsatisfactory results obtained with the hundreds of more or less resless objects generally sent to brides and bridegrooms. It is always the custom of servants or tenants on estates to join in giving one handeome gift. Why should not friends do the same? nandcome gill. Why should not friends do it the same?

The friends of Miss Bridget Bulkeley, now er among those who started the idea by clubbing together and giving to her a very handsome diamond ornament. I now hear that Lord Kinnoull is to be the important of an automobile as a united gift ke from a circle of friends.

DUST STORMS MAKE LONDON DISAGREEABLE

Clear, Cold Skating Weather Otherwise Would Be Perfect-Snows

London, Jan. 17 .- (Copyright, 1908.)-On

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

London, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1906.)—One never ceases wondering if it is possidie ever to get perfect weather, even for a short spell, in England. Now with the frost clear skies and bright sunshine, which have prevailed most of this week, people are still grumbling, all but expectant skaters. The frost has been keener in some parts of the midlands than has been experienced in many years. Even as far south as Devonabire it has been 6 degrees colder than at any time during the last decade, and with a bright sun shining.

But the frost in London had a most disagreeable accompaniment. There have been high winds prevailing, which, biting as they were, might have been borne, but for the clouds of dust they raised, almost smothering the pedestrians. This hard, frozen dust stings the face and fills the care and eyes with minute particles of filth, peppering everything with a dark-gray ceating of the concentration abominations of the street.

As a matter of course, there have been few noted persons seen walking about the fashionable promenades any day this week. Everybody who could has been riding in carriages, well wrapped up in furs.

While the frost lasts there appears no hope of a remedy for this evil. It is impossible to lay this dust with water, because the streets would so soon be made impassable and the hospitials filled with broken heads and limbs, to say nothing of the suffering of the poor horee.

Discussing this subject, an eminent physician said:

"These all-pervading evil-smelling duststorms are infinitely dangerous to health. This is exactly why diseases spread. Noisome filth of the gutters is converted into powder, caught up by the wind and forced down the throat—for a man must breathe.

"One good, microbe-laden duststorm brings more lasting work to the London doctor than an epidemic of influenza. Indeed, I am not sure that the mysterious prevalance, at stated periods, of this scourge is not itself due to the diffusion of its germs by du

SHOPKEEPERS ORDERED TO REMOVE INDECENT PICTURES

Parls, Jan. If.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The Minister of Justice sent a circular to all the prosecutors general to warn shopkeepers and kloske keepers displaying indecent portraits and pictures that they are liable to prosecution for obscenity. If the warping is herfactual, proceedings will be taken immediately not only against the shopkeepers, but their accomplices, such as the publishers.

D'ANNUNZIO'S PLANS FOR THEATER AT LAKE ALBANO.

Miss Morgan and Miss Roosevelt, He Says, Take Place of Empress of Austria as Patroness of Art.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1903.)—The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent has had an interview with Signor d'Annunzio in which the latter outlined his scheme for the establishment of a theater on the shores of Lake Albano, near Rome, dedicated to poetical plays.

the establishment of a theater on the shores of Lake Albano, near Rome, dedicated to poetical plays.

"Miss Morgan and Miss Roosevelt," said Signor d'Annunzio, "have promised to place at my disposal all the money necessary. Thus they will take the place as patronesses of poetry which was formerly heid by the late Empress of Austria, who had herself promised me the necessary money for constructing this temple of poetry. The infamous assassination of the Empress prevented until now the accomplishment of this project, by which I propose to give to poetry its right place upon the stage.

"The design of the theater proposed shall be Gracco-Roman, after the style of the famous theater built at Nicenza by Palladio, the architect, in the Fourth Century. Plays will be performed there only in the spring, when the poetry of nature is at its zenith."

Signor d'Annunzio hopes to be able to inaugurate the theater in the spring of 1904 with a work already written, entitled "King Numa." He proposes to present works by Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides.

KING EDWARD'S ANONYMOUS GIFT TO SALVATION ARMY

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1903.)—An in-teresting story of King Edward's interest in the Salvation Army is told in this week's issue of the Social Gazette by Mr. Walsh-Dawson, a keen supporter of the army's Two years ago Mr. Dawson, who had in-terested himself in obtaining donations for social work, was on his way one afternoon

to Clora Certa on a benevolent visit, when he lost his way in a thick fog. Suddenly he ran against a man near Buckingham Palace. Apologizing, he asked the stranger if he could direct him to the house he was looking for. The answer: if he could direct him to the house he was looking for. The answer:
"Certainly, I am going near the place myself. I'll show you the house."
"We chatted away merrily," Mr. Dawson continues. "I told him all about my work and the labors of the Saivation Army. He seemed deeply interested, and when I reached the house he said:
"It's dreadful to think that 20 much suffering exists in this city. I want you to accept a little gift for the poor, suffering ones."
"And he placed in my hands ten sover-

EUROPE'S DREAD OF WAR AGAIN DISPLAYED

Diplomatists of The Hague Probably Will Have Last Word in the Morocco Affair.

If Present Events Had Occurred Before the War of 1870 the Fleets of All Powers Would Now Be Before Tangier.

BY J. CORNELY. SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS PEPUBLIC. Paris, Jan. 17 .- (Copyright, 1903.)-Europe once more shows how deep an impression is produced upon every nation provided with the system of conscription by the prospect of a general conflagration. The Morocco question is almost open and not one of the

If present events had happened before the war of 1870 the fleets of Europe would be

Powers interested dares to take a vigorous

soldiers, with the drum, beating, and an officer will be clongside, sword in hand.

Superficial observers p. Liangs will say on that eccasion that the army is humilitated. Others will doubtess remark that the chief sacrifice, after all, is that made by the Vice President of the Chamber, who is obliged to abandon his convictions to the protocol and to exchange contesses with the representatives of an irelitution incompatible with his coetrines.

Where a heretic seeks baptiam from the church, is it the chirch or is it the heresy that is lumiliated?

Let us put it that in the case of M. Jaures there will be nobody Lumiliated, for real wisdom cone another, but in bearing with one another nonestly.

GENERAL ANDRES BILL.

Earl of Buchanan.' Do you claim to be the Earl?"

"I do," replied Mr. Cory.

The present holder of the title and estates is 52 years of age and has for his heir young Lord Cardross, a Lieutenant is the Scots Guards.

NOTABLES IN PARIS

ENJOY FINE SKATING.

SPECIAL BY CALLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REFUELIC.

Paris, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Whire went the blades of the skateers soon after the gates were opened at the Circle Dubois Bloougne yesterday morning. As usual, Baron de Bellet was first to cut a scratch

GENERAL ANDRE'S BILL

GENERAL ANDRE'S BILL.

The most remarkable incident of the opening of the seesion was the introduction by General Andre of a bill directing the Minister of War to reinstate the army officers who have been dismissed.

There is no need to be in the secrets of the goos to understand what has called forth this bill. With all of us who did not lose our common sense over the Dreyfus affair, General Andre believes that Lieutenant Colonel Picquart was unjustly sacrificed to possions that can never be acknowledged, and that love of justice, as well as the good of the army, requires, particularly after the vote of the amnesty bill, that an unjust measure which has broken the career of this officer should be rescinded.

This initiative does the greatest honor to the Minister of War, who thereby gives proof of fairness as well as of tenacity. But we can expect to see it opposed violently, for the whole of the opposition is only seeking a pretext to rekindle the somewhat smoldering embers of this famous affair.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Jan. 17 .-- (Copyright, 1908.)-Preparutions for the spring exhibition at Earl's Court, which has become quite one of the features of London life, are actively under This year the fire fighters of the way. This year the fire nighters of the world are to be in possession of the court, and an interesting, as well as an instructive, entertainment is assured.

The Duke of Cambridge, president of the London Exhibition Company, which controls Earl's Court, is taking a great interest in this firm's exhibition and is ably seconded by the Duke of Mariborough, who is president of the National Fire Brigades' Union.

Union.

Mr. Edwin O. Sachs, for years identified with the fire-preventive methods, is also one of the prime movers in the scheme.

At a recent conference held in Berlin it was definitely decided that a German free brigade should take part in the exhibition at Earl's Court. French, Russian, Austrian and other European fire systems are also to be represented. It is almost assured that one or more companies from the United States will enter the competitions.

Manufacturers of fire-preventive appliances from every country will exhibit their apparatus.

SAYS AMERICAN WOMEN WILL LIONIZE FRENCH LECTURER.

reached the house he said:

"It's dreadful to think that so much suffering exists in this city. I want you to accept a little gift for the poor, suffering ones."

"And he placed in my hands ten soveregns.

"I was astonished and asked the unknown donor what rame I should put down in the book. He replied hurriedly: 'No name at all, please. Simply anonymous."

"Suddenly I saw his face distinctly for the first time. It was the Prince of Wales, now the King."

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT FOUND.

Hebrew Pentateuch Is Written in Samaritan Characters.

London, Jan. 17.—In a dispatch from Ca'ro the correspondent of the Dally Mail reports the discovery in Syria of one of the oldest Hebrew manuscript Bibles.

London, Jan. 17.—In a dispatch from Ca'ro the correspondent of the Dally Mail reports the discovery in Syria of one of the oldest Hebrew manuscript Bibles.

London, Jan. 18.—In a dispatch from Ca'ro the correspondent of the Dally Mail reports the discovery in Syria of one of the oldest Hebrew manuscript Bibles.

London, Jan. 18.—In a dispatch from Ca'ro the correspondent of the policy of the corresp SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ENGLISH TITLES ARE PASSING AWAY

Two Hundred and Fifty Peerages of the Nineteenth Century Are Now Unknown.

PROGRESS OF THIRTY YEARS. SOME LIVED BUT A FEW DAYS.

Baronies and Marquisates, Familiar for Centuries, That Have Be come Extinct-Earl of Buchanan's Title Disputed.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. London, Jan. 17 .- (Copyright, 1908.)-The fact that another title became extinct with the death of Lord Pirbright, who left no heir, recalls, according to a communication to the St. James Gazette, that during the present generation more than 100 titles have passed out of existence. Two dukedoms, a marquisate, five earldoms and two titles of viscounts-recalling them at haphazard-during a comparatively few years have passed away.

If present events had happened before the war of 1870 the fleets of Europe would be before Tangier, at the risk of a new battle of Navarino.

As it is, people are more easy in their middle and the diplomatists of The Hagus probably will have the last word.

There are presents who believe that no more important thing than this veiled acknowledgment of the general harror of the nations for war has haptened in the world since the fall of the Greek Empire and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks 40 years ago.

FARLIAMENTARY SITUATION.

The Chambers met this week and, as their deans by age. M. Wallon in the Senate and M. Rouline in the lower house, both belong to the moderate parties, the members on reasembling had commests in regard to the destiny of their and early the commentance of the same and the capture of the setting of the material for a central the fleet of the same and the distance of the same and the capture of the same and the

HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

Paris, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1903.)—Whire went the bindes of the skaters soon after the gates were opened at the Circle Dubots Bolougne yesterday morning. As usual, Baron de Bellet was first to cut a scratch on the virgin ice, which, if not of quite so good a quality as in December, is of equal thickness and as level as a mirror. For the reopening day, and considering the number of members and press correspondents who had been advised on the previous day, the attendance was not as large as was anticipated. So much the worse for the absentees, as they missed a glorious day's sport, during which the sus shone brightly.

Throughout, the arrangements were excellent and the Brasiers were well patronized. There was no music, however. This is for another day.

Among early comers were the Japanese Minister, Doctor Motono Itchiro, Mme. Motono, and their youthful son. All were skating, and they appeared to be novices at European sports, and are still in the hands of professors, of whom there were three from the Palais de Glace. They made good progress during the day.

Vicomte Leon de Janse, who has done so much toward the promotion of athletic sports in France, was also a visitor.

The pastime was kept up till sunset, and when all was over it was unanimously voted that among the "patineurs" Messra. De Ballet, Foxhall Keene and Champion were certainly the best, while Baronness Henri de Rothschild carried off the palm among the women.

INFLUENZA AMONG FRENCH THOROUGHBREDS?

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
Paris, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1993.)—At Chmy
Stud Farm, an epidemic is prevalent among
the horses akin to the influenza among
human beings. It is described as typhoidpneumonis, and aiready many horses have
died among them, three thoroughbred stallions, worth several thousands of pounds
sterling.
According to the correspondent of a sporting paper, the disease came from Italian
imported horses, among which a peculiar
type of influensa is unusually prevalent.
Other French trainers report the disease,
and fatal cases are many.

RIDICULOUS PRICES

PAID FOR OLD WINES. REPORT OF THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. HERALD AND THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.
Paris, Jan. 17.—(Copyright, 1992.)—The sale
of wine of the famous Maison Boree has
begun. There are 1,000 bottles, of all brands
and ages, including Graves of 1811, Haute
Sauternes of 1847 from the cellar of Napoleon III, in the Tuillerles, Musigny of 1865
and Mumm of 1874, said to be worth 1815 a
bottle, and also thirty-six bottles of champaign brandy of the year 1890.

Ridiculous prices were obtained. Twentytwo bottles of Chauteau d'Arches, 184, want
for 71 francs (314.30). Fifteen bottles of
Chateau La Tour Blanche of 1870 sold for
385.